(d) It is the endeavour of the Government to meet its expenditure from non- debt sources and borrowings from the market as far as possible. Borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India are made as a last resort, having regard to the agreement entered into with RBI in September, 1994.

Deposit Growth Target Fixed for Banking Sector

1440. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the deposit growth target fixed for the banking sector for the year 1995-96;

(b) whether the target is likely to fall short; and if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(c) what has been the bank deposits in the first half upto 30th September, 1995;

(d) whether despite the hike in interest rate the deposits have not picked up in the second half; and if so, the reasons therefor, and how Government propose to meet the situation; and

(e) whether due to pressure on funds any projects are likely to be delayed; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DR. DEBI-PROSAD PAL): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that at the time of announcing the monetary policy for the first half of 1995-96, an increase of Rs. 65,000 crores in the aggregate deposits of scheduled commercial banks was estimated. Between March 17, 1995 and September 29, 1995 the aggregate deposits increased by Rs. 28,000 crores.

(d) and (e) RBI has announced various measures during the second half of 1995- 96 to step up mobilisation of bank deposits. The interest rates on domestic deposits having maturity of over two years have been freed from October, 1995. The interest rates on deposits under Non-Resident (External) Rupee (NRE) Accounts have been increased in stages from "not exceeding 8.0 percent per annum' to "not exceeding 12.0 percent per annum' from October, 1995. The average cash reserve ratio (CRR) on outstanding net demand and time liabilities has been reduced from 15.0 percent to 14.0 percent. These measures are expected to help in mobilising deposits during the second half of the year. RBI monitors the monetary and credit situation and corrections, if necessary, are devised to ensure that an adequate level of credit is maintained commensurate with the growth of the economy.

Loans Accorded to States

1441. SHRI ASHOK MITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the procedure for according loans to State Governments apart from what are accorded on the recommendations of the Finance Commission and the Planning Commission;

(b) the State-wise breakdown of such loans since 1984-85 with details thereof; and

(c) whether repayment obligations against such loans have been waived in the case of some States; if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DR. DEBI-PROSAD PAL): (a) The loans to State Governments are given by the various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government either as a part of standing arrangement or on receipt of specific requests from the State Governments.

In Budget 1995-96, there is a provision of Rs. 7751.29 crores for loans to States other than those given on the recommendations of the Planning Commission. The more important loans to States include short-term Ways & Means Advances of Rs. 6000 crores recoverable within the same financial year. Further, a provision of Rs. 6700 crores is for loans to States on account of 75% of the net collections by the Central Government from Small Savings Schemes. The balance amount of Rs. 51.23 crores represents the Budget provision for miscellaneous non-plan loans given by various Ministries. The Finance Commission does not recommend any loans to States.

(b) The State-wise details of loans are given in the Finance Accounts of the Union Government for the respective years (under Major Head 7601 in Statement No. 15—loans and advances) which have already been laid on the Table of the House upto the year 1993-94.